NEW YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1862.

ADVANCE OF GEN. M'CLELLAN'S FORCES.

The Pesition of the Rebels in Maryland Ascertained.

They Are Posted in Force at Frederick.

THE UPRISING IN PENNSYLVANIA.

The Rebels Determined to Invade the State.

EXCITEMENT ON THE BORDERS.

THE PREPARATIONS FOR DEFENCE.

Our Washington, Bultimore, Poolesville and Harrisburg Despatches,

MOVEMENTS OF GENERAL McCLELLAN.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12, 1862. We learned last evening by a messenger from the army of General McClellan that he had advanced his headquar ers some miles beyond Rockville, and that the army had ap reached the Monocacy river, the bridges over which,

a portion of them, had been destroyed by the rebels. From careful observers it is ascertained there is no force of the enemy at Dranesville-scarcely a picket; hind Hunter's Mills from near Fairfax, remained Wednesday and Thursday last at Leesburg, and then crossed at Edwards' Ferry into Maryland, with 40,000 men. It is further stated that at the latest advices there was a large rebel force at Leesburg, General Lee commanding.

PAVORABLE INDICATIONS FROM GENERAL McCLELLAN'S ARMY.

Pailabriphia, Sept. 12, 1862.

There are many rumors in town, mainly from General loClellan's army, all of which have a favorable indi-

REBEL FORAY INTO WESTMINSTER_NEW MARKET OCCUPIED BY OUR TROOPS.

Валятмоки, Sept. 12, 1862. Last evening, at half-past seven o'clock, the rebels made a cavalry raid into Westminster, about five hundred strong, with two pieces of artillery. As they charged through the village they discharged their platels on unarmed mon in the streets. C. N. Webster, District Attorney, seeing the rebels coming, made for the railroad, and after proceeding about a mile met a tion, returned immediately. There was at Union Bridge a train of the Western Maryland Railroad (a locomotive and two cars, which should have arrived at Westminster at ave o'clock this morning, and in this city at eight o'clock). This train has probably been captured.

The Union troops occupied New Market, on the Balti more and Ohio Railroad, ten miles from Frederick, ves-

f learn from a contleman who left West minster at noo vesterday that the rebols abandened that place at eleven clock yesterday morning, marching toward Uniontown, which is in the direction of Hagerstows. They came from New Market on the Baltimore and Frederick road, oming acress the country, and not by road through Frederick. The route by which they left passes through Uniontown, and thence by way of Cavetown to Hagerstown. They number about three hundred and fifty, being one portion of Stunrt's cavalry, with twelve pound

They darted into town about nine o'clock at night stationed their cannon on a hill, immediately picketed their horses, told the citizens who had not fled they had nothing to fear; that they came as friends and would in terfere with no one not in military service. The secession sympathisers in town kept aloof from them as much as possible, but female traitors flonked around them and wel is described as most disgusting and immodest. They arrested Dr. Dillingslea, the Provest Marshal, afterward, paroled him. All the books and papers in connection with the enrolment were destroyed. They also took postamps, which they carried off with them. They opened letters, but left the balance.

In their intercourse with the citizens they professed the greatcut friendship for peace, and desired to be retioned with regard to their contiments. They had planty of money, such as it was, and spent it freely, purchasing what they wanted from stores. Among the money were notes on the Union Bank of Baltimere, some on the West. master Bank, and Virginia money and rebol serip. They von purchased food for their horses. Many borses the rebels were marked "U. S.," and Cologol Resser rade a splendid charger which he said had belonged to Gen.

They had a ploket guard out during the night about ten o'clock this morning, and took up the line of murch westward at eleven o'clock. They said there would be more there to come by the same retite, but up to the hour our informant left none had arrived.

They descroyed a small railroad bridge about three miles west of Westminster, at Unenderff's mills, but arterwards expressed regret at having done it, Colonel

Yesterday murning their pickets brought in eleven demerters from the One Hundred and Fourteenth Pennsylva his regiment. They gave as their reason for descring that they had not received their bounty money.

They obtained a number of recruits at Westminuter, refusing all except those who came fully armed and

They were all kinds of dress; but our informant says they were comfortably clad, and were not in bad condi-

POSITION OF THE REBEL FORCES

HARMSBURG, Pa., Sept. 12-2:30 A. M. One of our sounts, just reterned from Frederick, says that the rabels have broken up their encampment Frederick, and are marching on Hagerstown. The rebel forces consisted of infantry and artiflery, and they had ever three hundred pieces of canaon, some of which were wory large. The rabel generals Robert E. Lee, Stonewall Jackson, Howell Cobb and others were with them

Our scout saw, as he supposed, five thousand rebel cavalry near New Market, who had not left camp. The cebels had many pieces of cannon marked "United

States," and also many horses, mules and wagons marked The opinion prevalled among all the rebel soldiers that

they were going into Pennsylvania.

Hince the receipt of the Dregoing, reliable information has been received that Stonewall Jackson, with his advauce, is now in Hagarstown, preparing to move with his whole army upon Pennsylvania.

Our scouts from Hanover, Gettysburg'and Taneytown arrived here at a late hour last night, and confirm the avacoation of the camps at Frederick by the robbis. Governor Cartin has promptly advised President Lin. ects and the generals in command at Washington of all

information that has reached here through the numerous channels under his control. The most active measures are being put to force to essemble a large army to resist the rebel invasion, and

If possible save our capital and State from devastation

has rendered services almost invaluable, in reporting to Governor Curtin the condition of affairs, often, when

almost surrounded by the enemy.

Men composing the companies under the call of the Governor for militia should provide the make with guns, and sixty rounds of fixed ammunition each, to suit the callbre of their pieces. It will be impossible for the State to furnish arms to so large a number of men.

THE REBEL PROGRAMME IN MARYLAND.

THE REBELL PROGRAMMER IN MARTINESS.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

Washington, Sept. 11, 1862.

The These Robel Corps d'Armee—Jackson in Maryland—
Lee on the Left Bank of the Point of Operations Against
Baltimore and Washington—The Strategic Triangle in
Maryland—Coming Movements of the Robels, &c.

The defeat of Gen. Pope, culminating in the concentra-

the surrender of the Upper Potomac to the enemy, does not create any extraordinary sensation in Rebeldom, benot create any extraoramery sensation in Reconcorn, oc-cause these events were confidently looked for when the rebel armies, relieved by the evacuation of the peninsula, began pouring northward to initiate the aggressive. Con-fident in overpowering numbers, and flushed with the success of compelling McClellan to raise the siege of Richmond, they were certain of overwinting Gen. Pope' army, and anticipated the investment of Washington and the occupancy of Maryland as consequences sure to

marked out further than these events, and hence we have the secret of their late swift and successful operations, and also an explanation of their recent inactivity and apparent indecision. With the occupation of Maryland they had arrived at the end of their programme of immediate operation, and paused to extend it by examining the situation and agreeing upon further concert of

the garden spot of Maryland, seemingly revelling in the abundance around them, thereby creating the foolish im pression that they considered deliverance from short rathe Rapidan to the Potomac, and were willing to quit war for a while to satiate themselves in the midst of are not the fruits that such generals as Lee and Jackson would gather from their late successes. Far Potomac has not been employed, as some suppose, only in gathering supplies to keep the rebel army of Virginia on its last legs, with the intention of retreating when the country was stripped and their ess they left to their ragged commissaries, while they themselves were marking out an extended programme it the scene of their dying struggles or their complete and final success, by the capture of Washington and Balti-

raging raids, has never been seriously entertained by the rebet authorities, and never will be as long as our army holds its present position on the Potomac. It has be threatened for certain purposes, and, from present appearances, with some success. Pennsylvania imagines defence, which is just what the rebels want her to do.

The robel forces now operating on the Potomac and it divided into three corps d'armee, each of nearly equal strength-about sixty thousand. Jackson commands that in Margland-consisting of the divisions of Long-street, Hill, Walker, and that lately commanded by forces hold the line of the Potomac and Monocacy river from Edwards' Ferry to the headwaters of the latter

The corps under Lee's immediate command comprise Ewell, and numerous other independent brigades, num-bering between fifty and sixty thousand men. It occupies both sides of the Potomac from the upper end of Harri son's Island to Berlin—between Point of Rocks and Harper's Forry-and holds all fords and ferries in that dis tance. Each portion is in close proximity to the river, and can cross rapidly to the opposite side. They are reported to be constructing pontoon bridges at various manding thom.

The third corps & armee is held in reserve, and also to protect the line of communication and retreat of the whole. It consists of three divisions of about twenty and around that place; and another west of Contreville, at or near the junction of the roads leading to Aldie and The

These positions of the enemy's forces would leave bu ittle conjecture regarding his plans, even if they were not from rowcest of information hitherto always found reliapated without fighting more than one battle. They have nade the Monocacy the line of operations against both Baltimore and Washington, and have arranged their forces so as to concentrate the bulk of their army in the amailest possible time either for offensive or defensive ac tion, and at the same time hold a line of retreat across th Potemac. The cities of Frederick, Baltimore and West ington form an equilateral triangle, with sides of forty miles. Making Frederick the point of opera-tions, by occupying the line of the Monocacy, they through both Balilmore and Washingtonde McClejian, engaged in the double task of defending both, is competion to stretch his army along the sides o northality to ruck a superior force upon either of hi rings. Jackson at this moment could make the attempt to overpower with eighty thousand men his (McClellan's) right wing sowards Baltimore, and leave Lee with forty with nearly caust numbers; or the two uniting could dast on his left, and attempt to crush it by overwhelming numbers. But such is not their plan. They are waiting for a surer thing. As McClellan advances his army from Washington be must keep his left well up to the righ bank of the Potomac, thus extending his line and weak ening it proportionately. Resides this, he must also leave prevent the speiny crossing in his rear. Lee and facker are, therefore, waiting for our army to come within stelle whether towards Baltimore or Washington they will only decide when the moment arrives. So far General McClellan shows he is master of the situa

tion. He does not rush into the trap of the enemy, but circumstances; and if the enemy attack new he must make forced marches, which will be likely to damage his prospects of success. In the meantime our army is daily recruiting in strength, and has nothing to do but so inter pose between Washington and the enemy, and at the same time keep out of the soure until it is in fit condition to assume the offensive against all odds.

OUR BALTIMORE CORRESPONDENCE.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 12, 1862.

Wovements and Plans of the Rebets in Maryland-They Intend to Seend the Fall in Maryland and Pennsylve nia-General Lee's Proclamation to the Citizens of Mary. I am in possession of some facts to-day which throw

additional light upon the designs of the rebel forces now in Maryland. The desiruction of the splendid and costly iron bridge over the Monocacy is lutenaed to deceive the Union generals, and to make the latter believe that they are going to retreat. But they do not intend to re treat; and neither do they intend at present to give battie to the Union troops. They intend to hold and occupy for the present, and for some weeks to come, all that part of Marylana west of the Monocacy, and to make it their base of operations northward. They occu pled Hagerstown yesterday. They are massing troops at Rombey to day for an attack on Camberland. They are said to be advancing on Gettysburg this morning. With tend to advance into l'enneylvania at ouce and capture

Harrisburg. ing and throwing up for iffications on various commanding positions along the right bank of the Monocacy. This is done in order to prevent the advance of any part of General McClellan's army west of the Monocacy. It is rumored here this morning that re'el cavalry

scouts were seen last night at a point on the Northern Central Railroad, near Cocheysville, afteen miles from Baltimore, and at a point on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, about half way be-tween here and Havre de Grace. This report is not cred-ited here; but if it is true it indicates that the rebels de-

right to cut these two roads.

The publication here yesterday of General Lee's proclamation to the citizens of Maryland created a prodigious sensation. Its publication in this city is regarded by many Union men as highly injudicious, as it excites among the secessionists hopes that cannot be realized. The advent here of General Lee's army is regarded by the secessionists as a fixed fact, and they hall his procla-

The trains on the railroad from this point to Harrisburg are running as usual. The road is effectually guarded along its whole extent, and there are no rebel troops with-

mense stocks of boots and snoes, clothing and blankets, were received at Frederick, part of them coming from more, part from Harrisburg and part from Philadelphia. Frederick City being at that time a loyal city in a when the goods were purchased. And as care was taken not to buy too large an invoice of any one firm, nothing strange was thought about it. These goods, however, were all bought by "knowing ones," who were well aware at that early day that they would soon have a

General Miles still holds Harper's Ferry and Martins ourg with what is supposed to be an adequate force.

OUR POOLESVILLE CORRESPONDENCE. IN CAMP, NEAR POOLESVILLE, Sept. 10, 1862. artillery Firing Near the Monocacy-The Retels Falling Back-Capture of Rebels-Cavalry Skirmich-Narrow

Escape of a Signal Officer, &c., &c. Our corps struck tents this morning early just this side of Darnestown, and are now encamped near Poolesville-Considering the heat of the day, which has been oppres sive, the men marched splendidly, and with but little straggling. Quite a number of battery horses gave out. Hearing the roar of artillery in the direction of Sugar Loaf Mountain, as our column commenced to move, gave inpulse to the march, and many were in hopes of an op portunity to participate in a fight before the day should however, and in regard to fighting our men were disap-pointed. But they know they will not have to battle in this vicinity within a very short period.

If anything our new camp ground is pleasanter than ville. During the early campaign of Gen. Banks in this section, the country here was too frequently and mi-HERALD to render further description necessary. There is abundance of good pure water, and in this respect both soldiers and horses find a most pleasurable contrast from that experienced in the wearisome march and

There are no further details to be given of the skirmish yesterday in this vicinity. It is certain that the rebel3 feil back before our inferior forces—a single regiment did all the fighting on our side—and with considerable in fighting on this slite of the Potomac as on the Virginia side. Each day is beginning to show that we are better

with increased and overwhelming potency.

Four rebel prisoners came within our lines shortly after our arrival here. Scarcely had our picket lines been established when one of our snarpest boys succeeded in making them believe not take long to open their eyes to the fact that good naturedly, and evidently were not much displease they are very shabbily dressed. They say the rebel army is in splendld spirits and sanguine of working its way ers may be inclined to take them. A month from now it is promised that they shall be in Washington. As to the entry into the fedc...' morre, cois, and the present strength and position of the enemy, they are studiously reticenta reticence that probably proceeds from ignorance. They have been sent to General McClellan's headquarters.

right to-day, in which the Pennsylvania cavalry regiments took leading part. The rebels, it is said, were foot, which comprised the extent of damage done on our

Lieutenant Rawley, of the signal corps, had a narrow escape to-day from falling into rebel hands. He mistock them, when he discovered his mistake. He heat a very lively retreat to the music of whistling bullets, and unde the escort of a protecting cloud of dust, raised by his re.

The Danger to Harrisburg-Of What Does It Courtet?-

The Military, Camp-Determination of the Newly Organ ited Troops-The Value of Home Guarde-The Ande son Rangers-Affisirs at Chambersburg, Gettaburg and

the Cumberland Velley, do., do.
This city has soddenly been transformed from a place of quiet and security to one of danger, and the centre of able to say, is far more imaginary than real. Drums are constantly beating about the town, and the streets resound to the steady, determined tread or irmed men-auddenly improvised soldiers. This see tion of Pennsylvania has become a great military school, in short, and this city the beadquarters of a great new army. No bunners are displayed; little coise beyonthat of the constant rumble of the drum or blast of the trumpet. No flashy uniforms are seen paraddrill. Every man belongs to a military organi zation. They are in citizens' dress, with arms ammunition pouches along to say that the belong to this newest army of the Union. These . Home bour's notice, with vations and all other necessaries al-ready provided for a company. The feeling of exaspe dent. 'Nowhere is it plainer than in the faces of those men who have been suddenly called upon to leave their business and shoulder the musical to drive the robel for

The Home Guards of Pennsylvania, I feel firmly con visced, will be a more serious enougy to encounter than any the rebels have yet encountered, and for the simple any which have yet taken the field on our side; that they are animated by feelings of patriotism to avenge the injury and insuit to their country's honor, and that they will be fighting in defence of their cherished homes. There are now forty thousand ready to take the neid to the threatened counties alone along the borders of the State, and at an bour's notice. Who will not see at a glance, then, that danger from rebel invasion hereabours s far more imaginary than real?

Governor Curtin's order, issued yesterday, calling on all the able bodied men to arm and be ready to mave, not only hereabouts, but throughout the entire State, gave great satisfaction and encouragement here, and is another widence of the promptness and decision which character ize the State Executive of Pennsylvania. Besides this, the regiment known as the Anderson Rangers which, marched to the State line yesterday, was sent thither by the Governor's advice, to act as scouts and messengers, not only along the fruntier, but between it and the State

burg, nor in the Cumberland valley at all, nor indeed in the State, unless they are here either as prisoners or spice. Military men consider that it would be the height of folly or madness in the rebels, even if they have 300,000 this powerful State, which of itself could present a bostile grout to shem almost equal to their entire numerical milli tary power. Such a movement would be utter and final destruction to them and their cause, and it would be well

ior the cause of the Union if they attempted it.

We have a number of distinguished military men here

to move into it. He is fast recovering from the effects of in ten days from the present time.

MARYLAND.

The following is a copy of a proclamation addressed to the people of Maryland by Colonel Bradley T. Johnson, a Marylander, who has accompanied Jackson's army to

Marylander, who has accompanied Jackson's army to that State :—

To ME PROFIE OF MARYLAND :—

After sixteen months of oppression more galling than Austrian tyranny, the victorious army of the South brings freedom to your doors. His standard now waves from the Potomac to Mason and Dixon's Line.

The men of Maryland, who, during the last long months have been crushed under the heel of this terrible despottem, now have the opportunity for working out their own redemption, for which they have so long waited, and suffered, and hoped.

The government of the Confederate States in pledged, by the unanimous vote of its Congress, by the distinct declarat on of its President—the soldier and statesmae, Bavis—never to cease the war until Maryland has the opportunity to decide for herself her own fate, untrammelled and free from federal bayenets.

The people of the South, with unanimity unparalleled, have given their hearts to our native State, and hundreds of thousands of her sons have sworn, with arms in their hands, that you shall be free. You must now do your part, We have the arms here for you. I am authorized to immediately muster in, for the war, companies and regiments—the companies of a hundred men, the regiments of the companies. Come all who wish to strike for their liberties and their homes. Let each man provide immeliative to end and their homes. Let each man provide immeliative to receive recru ts, and all companies formed will be armed as soon as mustered in.

REMAR ONCE.

Remember the cells of Fort McHenry. Remember the dungoous of Fort Lafayette and Fort Warren; the insulis to your wives and daughters; the arrests; the midnight searches of your nonese.

Remember these your wrengs, and rise at once in arms and strike for liberty and right.

REMARCA ONCE.

REMEMBER & CCOUNTS.

NEWSPAPER ACCOUNTS.

THE INVASION OF MARYLAND-FOUR DAYS'

THE INVASION OF MARYLAND—FOUR DAYS'
EXPERIENCE IN FREDERICK.

(From the Battimore American, Sept. 12.)

ADVANCE OF THE ARMY.

The National int Injencer brings us the intelligence this morning to the advance of the federal army on the insurgents' lines. General Motlelian had advanced at ten o'clock yesterday morning to Damascus, which is near the Baltimore turnpuke, thirty-four miles from Washington, about four miles from the Frederick county line, and strates from Frederick City.

The movement of so large a robel force as that represented to be with Jackson yesterday towards Hagerstown, a distance of thirty miles west of Frederick; may be regarded as evidence that the whole movement is now to be merely a foraging expedition. Lee will endeavor to hold McCellan back while Jackson robs Washington county, and devastates some of the border counties of 'lemsylvania, and carries his plunder acrose the river at Williamsport, which is but seven miles from Hagerstown.

Lee is throwing up intrenchments at the mouth of the Monocacy, doubtless for the purpose of protecting his approaches to the fords, when too strongly pressed to remain longer on Maryland soil.

FROM WESTMINSTER.

We learn from a gentleman who loft Westminster year

main longer on Maryland soil.

FROM WESTMINSTER.

We learn from a gentleman who left Westminster yesterday morning that there has been no demonstration of the rebels in that direction. There were a number of unarmed men straggling about, supposed to be deserters, and a party of about a dezen men, supposed to belong to the rebel army, via ted Westminster on Wednesday evening. They were unarmed, and, after remaining a time, left.

We learn that all the bridges on this road are now strongly protected, and that troops are being posted atom all the roads leading to it. The trains went out as usual

yesterday.

RUMORED CANNONADING.

We learn that a despatch from Elysville; on the Bulttmore and Ohio Railroad, reports heavy cannonading as having been heard there at antearly hour yesterday, apparently in the neighborhood of Urbana. All was quiet along the road, and the trains are running as usual as far as Elicott's Mills and Sykesville.

We learn that up to last night all was quiet in the vicinity of Harper's Ferry. Both the railroad and telegraph lines are meinterrupted between the Ferry and Wheeling. POUR DAYS' EXPERIENCE WITH THE REBELS IN

FOUR DAYS' EXPERIENCE WITH THE REBELS IN PREDERICK.

We had yesterday a conversation with a gentleman who was in Frederick when Bradbey Johnson and his rebel followers, came into the city, and remained there four days, not leaving until Tuesday evening. We append the substance of the conversation.

Q. What is the number of the rebels?

A. It would be impossible to say. They are, however, in large force, I should suppose not less than 70.000 men, though they claim to be over 190.000. One of the most intelligent of them told me that nearly the whole force who fought Pepe are with them.

Q. Do they interfere with the neopie?

A. Not in the least. I mixed among them after General Lee's preclamation was issued, and spoke my sentiments very freely. They took it all in good part, and replied to me as they though proper.

Q. Fas there any federal money used by them in their purchases?

A. None at all that I heard of. The only money header.

ging something to eat, but always offer Confederate scrip in payment.

Q. How did the storekeepers fare?

A. They have roid every thing, and been compelled to give good money in change. They were ordered to open their stores by Bradley Johnson, and did not dere to refuse the money offered. Mr. A. J. Dela-hman, one of the leading seccessionis s, had a large stock of be of and shoen, and whitst deating them out for robel scrip fairly grit his teeth in silence when some of his Union friends on granulated him on the fine business he was doing. Mr. D. was one of the committee of citizens who went out to welcome the robels to the city.

Q. Has any of the houses or the Union citizens who absented themselves been invaded?

A. The only house occupied by the robels is that of den. Copper, and it is not abused. A party of soldiers, indied by some of the secession town people, broke into the French of Resimber of the and commonced to destroy the office furniture, when a secession lawyer named Ross interfreed, and the Provest Guard coming up no n desperaed the party. Bradley Johnson to differ in the property would be punished by death.

Q. Had they obtain many recruits in Frederick?

A. Not many in Frederick, but there were about the

more city. After seeing the character of the army and the life which the need ed many of them refused to join, and were potting home agair. When leaving myself I met six young men from Carroll county, and piloted them to Westminster. They eknowieshed that they had been to Frederick to join the army, but, after "seeing and smalling" it, had concluded to return home. They begged me not to give their mames.

Q. What did they mean by smelling it?

A. They meant exactly what they said. I have never seen a mass of such fifthy strong smelling men. Three if them in a room would make it unbeviable, and when marching it column along the street the smill from them was must offensive. There are a me of the bester chart of men among them, but the great mass are men of fowest caste, and although under strict discipline, the lith that perugies them is most remarkable. Their sympathizers at Frederick have been greatly desaponated in the character of the army, and must of them are new as anxions for them to disaspear as they were for them to consect their coming to brederick has been a said visitation to the midding classes, many of whom have lest everything in exchange for rolle retip, especially the storekeeps. They have no unforms, but are all well armed and equipped, and have been as insured to harceships that they care but little for any of the emfoliate of evitinate. One.

Q. What was the general appearance of the receives I are subscribed they are the frequency that do have been they formed and equipped and have been as insured to harceships that they care but little for any of the emfoliate of evitinate. One.

A. They were the roughest looking et of creatures I are subscribed them and the subscribes down.

soldiers?

A. They were the roughest looking set of creatures I ever saw, their features, hair and clothing matted with dirt and fith, and the scratching they kept up gave warrant of vermin in abundance. The secretion lathes of Frede ick used to call the troops of General Eanks "nasily, dury creatures," and the Unionists had depiced a species of agne to remind them of their old taoms. Whenever a Unionist met a secressionist on the acrost, he would commerce to scratch, which all enderstood.

Q. What do you think of the purp select the rebel army? A. They admit that their coming little Maryland was a question of starvation or food. They were almost famished for food when they reached the Fotomer, and say that for three days they had lived principally on green corn and applies.

Q. But what is their purpose now?

A. They are in full if res, and undoubtedly proposed when they crossed the river to meet teneral Pope and serve him as they did on the other side of the river, and sepure Washington. But when they draft that General Me islan was before them in full command they became more cantones in their mevernouts.

Q. What is their opinion of General McCleilan?

A. They reaper and lear him. In fact, they laugh at Pope and McCowells, and say that they advanced on them with the rulest confidence of detenting them and destroying the ramy. Had they found Fore in command to the Maryland side they think they would have been in Washington in a few days.

Q. But what is their purpose now? A. They were the roughest looking et of creatures I

We have a number of distinguished military men here at present—among them Generals Andrew Porter and Jackson with his immense division, estimated a from 15,500 to 20,000 men of all arms, towards Hagers own was looked upon as the first indication of a backward movement. There were also evidences of trepid them among the troops, who began to think they were not on safe ground.

leave the line of the Potomae so long as General McClellan was at hand to move in their rear.

Q. Did the secessionists of Frederick give them any demonstrations of welcome?

A. The great mass of the better classes of sympathizers in Frederick have kept entirely aloof from them, and regret their presence. Those of no property and but little sense gave them a noisy welcome, and some of them will go back to Virginia with them—not to join the army, but to avoid the draft. A committee of secession citizons went out to welcome them, but most of them were soon ashamed of the course they had pursued. The secession storekeepers have ket their goods with others, and wear most delorous countenances.

Q. Did Bradley Johnson ride around town with the American flag tied to his spurs?

A. I heard he did, but did not see it myself. I, however, frequently saw horsemen driving through the city with the American flag trailing in the dust after them. They took down all they could find, and thus dragged them after them to their camps.

Q. Was their language violent?

A. Yee, very violent against the Yankees. It was a commen saying that they desired no better sport than to kill and quarter a Yankee. An officer, speaking to a cemmen saying that they desired no better sport than to kill and quarter a Yankee. An officer, speaking to a cemmen saying that they desired no better sport than to kill and quarter a Yankee. An officer, speaking to a common saying that they desired no better sport than to kill and quarter a Yankee. An officer, speaking to a chicken." A little pet negroof the lady, called Topay who was listening to this valuant speech with her eves and month wide open, here put in the exclamation, "And, massa, would you can thim, too?"

Q. Have they priven any cattle acress the river?

A. Well, I cannot say, peninvely. They have driven a great deal of cattle through the town, seme of them one in in the direction of their camps, and some toward the fords. I have beaut, however, that they have driven large quantities of entire ac

ong.
Q. Did you meet many Ballimoreans among them.
A. No, not many. I questioned them with rega Q. Did you meet many Ballimoreans among them.

A. No, not many. I questioned them with regard to the Maryiand troops, and they generally answered that there were but few of them left. They had been in so many hard fights that they were cliber in their graves or in the hospitals. The Maryland regiments had been so diminished in numbers that they were disbanded. Those that are still in the vervice are acting as substitutes in the various regiments.

Q. Are there many frish and Germans among them?

A. Yes, there is pratty much the same proportion of foreign element as in our army. They are that so bitter as the mative born, but all boast of their prowess over the Yankees.

Q. Do they think that they are superior soldiers to the federal troops?

A. The men do, though the officers candidly admitted that our soldiers fought well, but that our generals were not equal to those of the Southern army. They said that their victories were obtained by out generals were not equal to those of the Southern army. They said that their victories were obtained by out generaling our generals. Both officers and men admitted that if Gen. McClellan was out of the way they would soon be in Washington.

Q. Were there any church services at Frederick on

their victories were obtained by out generaling our generals. Both officers and men admitted that if Gen. McClellan was out of the way they would soon be in Washington.

Q. Were there any church services at Frederick en Sunday last?

A. Yes, there were services in most of the churches, and some of the addery attended. At the Mctledist church, the Rev. Robert Cadden prayed most devoutedly for the success of the Union army, and for the Fresident of the United States and all in authority.

Q. What do you think of the rebel cavalry?

A. They were quite numerous, but their horses presented a poor appearance. They bore the evidence of hard usage and scarcity of provender.

Q. How many leading generals were in Frederick?

A. Generals Lee, Jackson and Longstreet were all there; Roger A. Pryor is there, and has all the appearance of an incarnate fiend. Bradley Johnson, as Provost Marshal, gave no offence to the Union men, and scemed desirous of scouring their good opicion.

We yesterday met with a geatleman who was within right of Frederick City on Wednesday, and returned by way of Union Bridge and Westminister. He witnessed the doparture of Jackson's division of the rebol army from Frederick, and its novements along the Booceshore and Cavetown road towards Hagerstown. It consisted of covarlay, artillery and in antry, with animunition wegons, and but few other vehicles.

The line coult be traced across the mountains by the dense cloud of dust that rose in the datance, the line of march having been taken up about three o'clock in the morning. The number in the column was variously estimated at from 15,000 to 46,000. A partition of them came directly through Frederick, and the balance had previously been camped on the Emmetts hury coad north of Frederick. The enemy had not advanced to Emmettsburg, nor had there been any pickets nearer Westminster than about five miles beyond Union bridge.

We also learn that a preclamation to the people of Mary-hand? From the yoke of Unice Sam, which is grinding them to the arth.

Partile

conclusion that they could not stand such a service a prodestly refurned to their houses.

The bast order had been kept in Frederick by a Provest Guard, and the stores had been cleared all kinds of produce, and wagons and vehicles had be pressed into the services to move R off. One demonstrate the stores had been given here in the passession, which had been given her his stock of flour, at the rate of \$16 per barrel. The paid for everything they took in this kind of money, a white-air some of them had Guited States Treasury on

for his stock of floar, at the rate of \$16 per herrel, they paid for everything they took in this kind of menoy, and authorize never of them had United Status Treasury octes they wend not part with them. They even refused to receive in change any of their own money, demanding Maryland notes. Of course the storekeepers dure not refuse. The farmers of the surrounding country had also suffered similarly in the seizure of their stock, and the sym athleses of Jeff, havis have fared in this respect the same as the Union men.

Frederick county will long remember this visit of the wredeemers of My Maryland," who have destroyed their successes the Union men.

Frederick county will long remember this visit of the wredeemers of My Maryland," who have destroyed their successes like a awarm of locusts. Washington country commences its suffering to-day.

The rebels are said to complain that their reception in Maryland is not so corded as they auticipated, and have before and a rally of the faithful to their flag in Western Maryland. These who have been sending prayers to Jeff, Davis to ome to their rescale, have not, they say, rushed forward to welcome them.

THE REBELS IN FORCE AT FREDERICK.

THE REBELS IN FORCE AT FREDERICK. THE REBELS IN FORCE AT FREDERICK.

[From the Wathregton Star, Sept. 10.]

We hear that General McCleilan is ratified that the force of the rebels that have crossed the Potomac were y sterday massed in the vicinity of Frederick. This accounts for the failure to find there in force nearer Wansington or Baltimore, or to hear of their progress north or west beyond the vicinity of Hagerstown. If they do affect to remain twenty-four hours lenger near Frederick, we do not see how they can peachly ever vecross the Potomac as an army. We have good reason for this bettef.

THE ADVANCE OF MCCLELLAN'S ARMY.

THE ADVANCE OF McCLELLAN'S ARMY.

[From the Westington Star, Sent. 11.]

Up to two o'cle & P. M. to day no coess of interest had a coest of wastington from General McCleilan's army. Itak is, since to bringer last night when it was acceptance for the Monocky of rebels in arms.

Recent recommissiones confirm our stotement made a day or two since, that on the other side of the river the ruces have no pickets nearer Washington from a line drawn from Centrevillo to the innecistate violatly of princeville. Our own pickets hold the country on this side quite up to Dranesville, we believe.

As the enemy know well that the lower fords of the Potomac have been practically seized by General McCleilan (whose novements of yesterday and the day before put his troops in positions giving him the command of them), we take it for granted that ere nightail we shall hear that they are being massed much nearer the upper forth (between the Monocky and the P. into Rocks) than the position includes the P. into Rocks) than the position inclusions sable for them, unless they too "take no thought of fines of retreat."

The positions against by General McCleilan to com-

THE BEREL MOVEMENTS IN MARYLAND. A deserter from the rebel ranks, named G. L. Wes

Mr. West originally came from Chester Factory, Hamples quinty, Mars. He informs me that the re-

sumes that he is present directing the movements of the forces. The generals that he saw were Hill, longstreet, Mackall and Jackson. He estimates the force as high as one hundred and fifty thousand.

They commenced crossing at Noland's Ferry Estarday morning, about seven o'clock, and were nearly forty-cight hours going over. The whole army waded the river. The water was in no place more than three feed deep, and in some cases whole divisions crossed in a body. The troops were kept close together; they had no tents, and were not allowed to build camp fire.

In fact, the whole expedition was conducted as scarcity and as expeditionally as pocable. Mr. West was in long-streat's old division.

Longstreet has, since the fight with General Pope's army, been promoted to the command of a corps. A portion of the robel army reached Frederick about five o'clock on Sunday evening.

Their subsistence on the march was certainly meagroenough. All they had to eat from the time they left the Potenna were apples and one ration of rice. The cavalry fared even worse. The horses were fed but once during the entire march. When the army reached Frederick foraging partics were sent out and a large number of cattle, pleuty of hay and other necessaries were brought in.

When Mr. West left the robels appeared to be well supplied. He knows nothing of the purposes of the generals in command, but thinks their idea is to recruit in Maryland, and lay in stores enough for the winter campaign. Parenthetically allow me to remark that they are taking a precautionary measure which is entirely unnecessary, for It I correctly construct the signs of the times they will all be bagged in less than three weeks.

In have information from a private source, which would be contraband to publish, that leads me to believe that this has prediction of mine will be literally verified.

Mr. West was drafted into the rebels service on the 1st day of January last, and was a momber of the First Virginia up to the time of his desertion.

He says that it has been incor

THE REBEL GENERAL-IN-CHIEF. General Robert E. Lee, called "The Hero of the Revo-

bition" by his rebel friends, was, at the earlier period of the rebellion, and still is, Commander in Chief of the ginia about the year 1808. He is therefore between fifty and sixty years of age. His father was the distinguished General Henry Lee (called by his contemporaries, in familiarity, Harry Lee), the known friend and eulegist of the Father of his Country. In fact the whole family of Lees always, until now, devoted their energies and ability to the cause of the young republic and to the union and integrity of this government. The present General Lee, whose name is the subject of this me-moir, married the daughter of Mr. Custis, the representative of the Washington family, and by this marriage became proprietor of the Arlington estates, and, through Mrs. Washington, of large possessions in the county of New Kent, among which was the famous and recently destroyed White House, on the Pamunkey river, in which Washington and his family had passed many days. The young man, who possessed a high order of ability, graduated with honor at West Point in the year 1829, standing second in his class, of forty six members among whom we find the names of Generals C. P. Buck-ingham, Acting Adjutant General of the United States Army; O. M. Mitchel, and others now in the service of the Union, and Joseph E. Johnston, a general our sketch visited Europe, where his manuers and acquirements secured him the entres to the best society of the European capitals. During the Mexican war be was entrusted by Generals Scott and Totlen with the important charge of the engineering department of the army in Mexico. General Lee was formerly a colonel of cavairy in the United States army previous to his joining the rebels, who made him a major

With regard to Lee's skill as a commanding genera in Western Virginia, at Cheat Mountain, for some length of time by General Reynolds, of Indiana, and was even at one time outgeneraled and driven from his position by that general. Although actual Commander in-Chief, ho the same position. He conceived the plan of bagging McClellan's army on the Featnenia, and it is well known how standily he failed in doing to, and which plan result ed in the seven days battles. He next started a plan for the bugging of the whole of Pope's army and the making of a desporate dash up n Washington. Although he had scheme, yet he neglected the opportunity and allowed himself to be outgenerated entirely. Pope, with the asthe whole plan proved a failure. Lee next has tried another scheme, by entering the State of Maryland, and thus to take Washington. We shall soon know whether he will succeed any better in this than in his other cuter-

As is said above, General Lee graduated with great dis-July, bravetled as second Heutenant of the Engineer Corps, receiving his full commission on the same day. Among the exhibited talents of the highest order, are the following:-In 1856 he was astron mer for fixing the boundary be tween Ohio and Michigan; a first fleutenant in September, 1436, captain in July, 1838; chief engineer in Gen. Wool's the battle of Cerre Gordo, April, 1847, breyet Bentenant August, 1847; brovet colonoi for the battle of Chapultenec which he was severely wounded. September, 1847, Seperintendent of United States Military Academy at West Point, 1862; Bentenant colonel of cavalry, 1865. On the 18th of March, 1881, he was promoted to the colonelcy of the First United States cavalry, and on the 25th of April resigned the service and joined the rebels. of the personal appearance and physique of Gen. Lee, one of his admirers and laudators thus spoke not many

one of his admirers and laudators thus spoke not many months ago.—

Speaking of Gameral Lee, he appears to be every high a gentlemen and officer. Personally, in many characteristics, he is a second oblide of General Becuregard, bound in a large volume—to mg, pechaps, three or four inches taller. He has a broad, expansive torshoot, which keed itself in locks of iron gray hair, well developed intellection ergins, especially the perceptive functions, especially the perceptive functions, especially the perceptive functions, especially the perceptive functions, as many office a know, expressive dark brown eye, which, undiscreted by anything bollind it, would not be indecoming to a quaker, but a conseq, tooks as if he might penetrate a two men plank—a face which in repose has an air of military rapidity, ha if they with a smit-seems to contain a sort of intelligent benediction; a nose alightly on the Beaum axyle of arctifecture, and a recoult which, if one may judge from the lines around it—for it is concealed by a heavy from gray ministen—is fail of spirit and determination. Like beautregard, his manners are affable courteous and refused combining so nicely the beatonies of a man of the world with the dignity of position that you can hardly tell where the one begins and the other ends. He dresses in plant black dothigs, wears an old felt hat, which, in nice times out of ten, is knocked in one side, and in this atture is the last man in the world who would be taken for General Lee, in a letter written by her to a friend, stated that Goneral Lee, in a letter written by her to a friend, stated that Goneral Lee, in a letter written by her to a friend, stated that Goneral Lee, in a letter written by her to a friend, stated that Goneral Lee, in a letter written by her to a friend, stated that Goneral Lee, in a letter written by her to a friend, stated that Goneral Lee, in a letter written by her to a friend, stated that Goneral Lee, had shed "tears of blood."

friend, stated that General Les had shed "tears of blood

over this terrible civil war. THE UPRISING IN PENNSYLVANIA.

From our Philadelphia exchanges we copy the following interesting intelligence of the excitement and movements of the people of Pennsylvania, produced by the near ap-

proach of the rebel army :proach of the rebsi army—

BARRISBURG.
HARRISBURG.
HAR

the Anderson eavery
and vailey.

Ordinates stores are constantly arriving. Before twenty,
Ordinates stores are constantly arriving. Before twenty,
four nours have pussed there will be an astonning force
fore, onless Jackson should consider "discretion the better part of valor." and succeed in skedadding house
again, in which food grain the may fail.

There is now endoubtedly a force of 100,000 militia

CONTINGED ON FIFTH FACE.